LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

There are no amendments to the claims.

Claims 1-43 (Canceled)

44. (Previously presented) A method of treating a disease characterized by ocular neovascularization in an animal, comprising orally administering to an animal having a disease characterized by ocular neovascularization a loading dose of greater than 200 mg daily of a thiomolybdate compound that binds copper and forms thiomolybdate compound-copper-protein complex.

Claims 45-80 (Canceled)

81. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said thiomolybdate compound comprises at least a first iron atom.

82. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said thiomolybdate compound comprises at least a first oxygen atom.

83. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said thiomolybdate compound is associated with at least a first carbohydrate molecule.

84. (Previously presented) The method of claim 83, wherein said carbohydrate molecule is a disaccharide molecule.

85. (Previously presented) The method of claim 83, wherein said carbohydrate molecule is a sucrose molecule.

86. (Previously presented) The method of claim 85, wherein said thiomolybdate compound is associated with about 30 sucrose molecules.

87. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said thiomolybdate compound is dodecathiodimolybdate, tetrathiomolybdate, iron octathiodimolybdate, trithiomolybdate, dithiomolybdate or monothiomolybdate.

88. (Previously presented) The method of claim 87, wherein said thiomolybdate compound is dodecathiodimolybdate.

89. (Previously presented) The method of claim 87, wherein said thiomolybdate compound is iron octathiodimolybdate.

90. (Previously presented) The method of claim 87, wherein said thiomolybdate compound is tetrathiomolybdate.

91. (Canceled)

92. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, further comprising administering to said animal a therapeutically effective amount of a zinc compound.

93. (Previously presented) The method of any one of claims 81 through 90, wherein said animal is a human subject.

94. (Previously presented) The method of claim 93, wherein said thiomolybdate compound is administered to said human subject in an amount and for a time effective to reduce the level of copper in said human subject to between about 40% and about 10% of the level of copper in said human subject prior to administration of said thiomolybdate compound.

95. (Previously presented) The method of claim 94, wherein said thiomolybdate compound is administered to said human subject in an amount and for a time effective to reduce the level of copper in said human subject to about 20% of the level of copper in said human subject prior to administration of said thiomolybdate compound.

96. (Previously presented) The method of claim 94, comprising:

a) administering said thiomolybdate compound to said human subject in an amount and for a time effective to reduce the level of copper in said human subject to about 20% of the level of copper in said human subject prior to administration of said thiomolybdate compound; and

b) administering to said human subject a therapeutically effective amount of a zinc compound.

97. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96, wherein said therapeutically effective amount of a zinc compound is administered to said human subject for a period of time effective to maintain the level of copper in said human subject at about 20% of the level of copper in said human subject prior to administration of said thiomolybdate compound.

98. (Previously presented) The method of claim 94, wherein the level of copper in said human subject is indicated by the level of serum ceruloplasmin.

Claims 99-101 (Canceled)

102. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said disease is associated with corneal neovascularization.

103. (Previously presented) The method of claim 102, wherein said disease is epidemic keratoconjunctivitis, Vitamin A deficiency, contact lens overwear, atopic keratitis, superior limbic keratitis, pterygium keratitis sicca, sjogrens, acne rosacea, phylectenulosis, syphilis, Mycobacteria infections, lipid degeneration, chemical burns, bacterial ulcers, fungal ulcers, Herpes simplex infections, Herpes zoster infections, protozoan infections, Kaposi sarcoma, Mooren ulcer, Terrien's marginal degeneration, marginal keratolysis, trauma, Scleritis, Steven's Johnson disease, periphigoid radial keratotomy or corneal graft rejection.

104. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said disease is associated with retinal/choroidal neovascularization.

105. (Previously presented) The method of claim 104, wherein said disease is diabetic retinopathy, sickle cell anemia, pseudoxanthoma elasticum, Pagets disease, vein occlusion, artery occlusion, carotid obstructive disease, chronic uveitis/vitritis, Lyme's disease, pars planitis, chronic retinal detachment, hyperviscosity syndromes, toxoplasmosis, trauma or post-laser complication.

106. (Previously presented) The method of claim 104, wherein said disease is associated with choroidal neovascularization.

107. (Previously presented) The method of claim 106, wherein said disease is age-related macular degeneration, dry type macular degeneration, ocular histoplasmosis syndrome, pathologic myopia or angioid streaks.

Claims 108-122 (Canceled)

123. (Previously presented) The method of any one of claims 102 through 107, wherein said animal is a human subject.